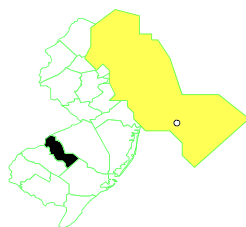


KING OF PRUSSIA NEW JERSEY

EPA ID# NJD980505341



EPA REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 01
Camden County
New Jersey Pine Barrens

Other Names:
**King of Prussia Technical
Corporation Disposal**

Site Description

The 10-acre King of Prussia (KOP) site was purchased by the King of Prussia Technical Corporation from Winslow Township in 1970. KOP treated industrial waste and disposed of hazardous liquids on the site and stopped its operations in 1973. From 1973 to 1975, Evor Phillips, Inc. owned the site and continued operations during part of this period. In 1975, the site was abandoned. The Township regained ownership of the property in 1976, when it foreclosed because of unpaid property taxes. The site had six lagoons, buried drums and plastic containers, and two rusting and torn tankers. Records of the site show that approximately 15 million gallons of wastewater containing toxic chemicals were delivered to the site. Of the six lagoons, the EPA confirmed the visible remains of four, but the other two lagoons no longer were evident. The site was fenced in 1988 to protect public health and to prevent further illegal dumping of waste on the site. The site is in a rural area within the Pinelands National Reserve and is adjacent to the Winslow Wildlife Management Area. The Great Egg Harbor River borders the property. Approximately 10,000 people live within 3 miles of the site, and 3,000 people depend on groundwater for drinking water supplies.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 12/01/82
Final Date: 09/01/83

Threats and Contaminants



Groundwater is contaminated with heavy metals including beryllium, chromium, copper, and nickel. Groundwater also contains phthalates and various volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Lagoon sludges were contaminated with various heavy metals. The soil was contaminated with various heavy metals and VOCs. Surface water is contaminated with heavy metals including chromium and copper. People could have become exposed to hazardous and toxic chemicals through accidental ingestion or direct contact with groundwater, sludge, soil, and surface water. The site is within the 6,000-acre Winslow Wildlife Management Area, which is used for recreation. City drinking water is not available in this area; therefore, residents must use private wells for their water needs.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: EPA fenced the site in 1988, and in 1989, removed and disposed of 120 buried plastic containers and the associated contaminated liquids and soils. In 1990, EPA removed 200 drums and 235 additional plastic containers. EPA initiated the removal of two tankers and their contents in early 1991. Disposal of the contents of the drums and tankers was completed in late 1991.



Entire Site: The parties potentially responsible for site contamination completed a study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site in 1990. The EPA and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection reviewed the study and selected a remedy which includes: excavation and treatment of contaminated soils, sediments, and sludges; drum removal and off-site disposal; tanker removal and off-site disposal; installation of a pump and treat system for contaminated groundwater; and additional monitoring of the Great Egg Harbor River. The design phase, which included additional sampling of contaminated areas, began in December 1991, and was completed in 1994 with the design of the ground-water treatment system. The soil washing treatment system was constructed in 1993. Operation of this facility lasted from June through October 1993. Over 19,000 tons of soil contaminated with heavy metals were successfully treated during its operation. In addition, residually contaminated soils from the drum disposal area were removed from the site early in 1994. As the contaminated soils that posed a risk at the site were already removed from the area, a no action ROD was issued for the drum disposal area in September 1995. The ground-water treatment system was constructed in late 1994. Initial start-up of the system began in March 1995. A Five Year Review of the remedy was completed in September 2000. The Five Year Review determined that the remedy for this site remains protective of human health and the environment.

Site Facts: From 1981 to 1992, EPA sent out 63 Request for Information letters to gain information about possible potentially responsible parties. Five waste generators signed an Administrative Order on Consent in 1985 to conduct a site investigation. EPA has

identified nine additional parties who are considered potentially responsible for contaminating the site. In 1991, EPA issued an order to five potentially responsible parties to design and conduct cleanup activities at the site.

Environmental Progress



The removal of approximately 200 drums, numerous other containers and contaminated materials and the fencing of the site have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous materials at the King of Prussia site while cleanup activities are being conducted. In addition, the treatment of 19,000 tons of contaminated soil at the site, which was completed in 1993, was successful in achieving EPA's risk-based cleanup goals for these soils, as well as eliminating a major source of ground-water contamination. The operation of the recently constructed ground-water treatment system has begun to remove contamination from the groundwater and will reduce the potential for contamination of the Great Egg Harbor River. To date, the groundwater treatment plant has treated over 3000 million gallons of water to remove over 2,500 pounds of volatile contaminants and over 6,000 pounds of metals.

Site Repository



Camden County Library, Echelon Urban Center, 203 Laurel Road, Voorhees, N.J. 08043